



Briefing Note to the Minister of Public Safety Canada	s.16(1)(a)(i) s.16(1)(d)	Note d'information au Ministre de la Sécurité publique Canada
Subject	s.16(2)(c)	Objet

USE OF RADAR FOR PERIMETER PROTECTION OF INSTITUTIONS

Issue:

To inform you of the status of the two Radar programs that are in operation at Drumheller and Donnacoma Institutions.

Background:

The system was first installed at Donnacoma Institution in September 2009, and at Drumheller Institution in November 2010, at costs of \$786,000 and \$919,000 respectively.

Current Status

Key Findings:

While operating the Radar System, staff members have determined that the system is an excellent tool to augment mobile patrols.

Early experiences with the two sites have yielded a number of lessons. At one site, considerable effort is, and was, expended in order to prevent false alarms.

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CSC/SCC 5005 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

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Training of staff members in the operation of the system,
are important considerations in ensuring the effectiveness of the system.

Conclusion:

The installed Radar systems assist in providing safe and secure institutions for staff and inmates by preventing the introduction of contraband and unauthorized items. CSC will continue to assess the performance of the systems in order to determine the preferred system configuration for its operating environment



s.16(1)(d)
s.16(2)(c)

Ross Toller
A/Commissioner
July 5, 2011

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c.c.: ACCOP; ACCE
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

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**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety Canada**

**Note d'information au
Ministre de la Sécurité publique Canada**

Subject

Objet

**BILL C-10 DRUG INTERDICTION MEASURES AND OTHER CSC DRUG INTERDICTION
MEASURES**

Issue:

To provide information on provisions in Bill C-10, as well as other existing and upcoming measures, to prevent drugs from entering Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) institutions, in response to your office's request for:

- A. A list/brief description of the new C-10 provisions which relate to CSC's drug interdiction measures;
- B. A list/brief description of all other provisions taken to date by CSC with respect to drug interdiction; and,
- C. A list/brief description of any other forward thinking/ideas/plans with respect to drug interdiction that may not be captured under C-10 but are on CSC's radar.

Background:

Bill C-10, An Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts, was introduced in the House of Commons on September 20, 2011. The Bill is currently before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights (JUST).

Analysis:

A. New C-10 provisions which relate to CSC's drug interdiction measures:

Specific provisions addressing drug interdiction in CSC/prisons are found in the section of Bill C-10 under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* – see # 1 below. Information in the *Criminal Code* (# 2 below) related to drug interdiction and provisions in *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (# 3) which could be linked to drugs are also below.

The words that are underlined are the proposed amendments. The yellow highlights show the specific drug interdiction areas.

1. Proposed amendments to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*

- Trafficking in a penitentiary will be codified as a specific criminal offence. The previous Bill S-10, *An Act To Amend The Controlled Drugs And Substances Act And to Make Related And Consequential Amendments To Other Acts*, is part of Bill C-10.

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C-10 proposes to amend the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* to include mandatory terms of imprisonment for the offence of trafficking in a substance included in Schedule I (such as cocaine, methamphetamine, etc.) or Schedule II (such as marijuana, etc.) if the amount of the Schedule II substance exceeds the amount for that substance set out in Schedule VII. A mandatory minimum two-year sentence would be imposed if the offender committed the offence in a prison (this includes a penitentiary), or on its grounds, which is an aggravating factor.

- Paragraph 5(3)(a) of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* is replaced by the following:
subject to paragraph (a.1), if the subject matter of the offence is a substance included in Schedule I or II, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life, and
 - (ii) to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years if
 - (b) the person committed the offence in a prison, as defined in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*, or on its grounds, or

2. Proposed amendments to the *Criminal Code - Sentencing*:

- Section 742.1 34. Section 742.1 of the Act is replaced by the following:

If a person is convicted of an offence and the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years, the court may, for the purpose of supervising the offender's behaviour in the community, order that the offender serve the sentence in the community, subject to the conditions imposed under section 742.3, if

- (e) the offence is not an offence, prosecuted by way of indictment, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years, that
 - (i) resulted in bodily harm,
 - (ii) involved the import, export, trafficking or production of drugs, or...

3. The amendments to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (previous Bill C-39) do not contain any specific provisions related to drug *interdiction*; however, there are provisions which could be linked to drugs:

- Note: Trafficking in a penitentiary is already a disciplinary offence in the CCRA under subsection 40 (i).
- With respect to Discipline of Inmates, new sanctions are being proposed in Bill C-10. Paragraph 44(1)(c) of the CCRA is replaced by the following:
(c) an order to make restitution, including in respect of any property that is damaged or destroyed as a result of the offence; [current paragraph states: "an order to make restitution."]
- Paragraph 44(1)(f) of the CCRA is re- placed by the following:
(f) in the case of a serious disciplinary offence, segregation from other inmates — with or without restrictions on visits with family, friends and other persons from outside the penitentiary — for a maximum of 30 days. [current paragraph states: "in the case of a serious disciplinary offence, segregation from other inmates for a maximum of thirty days."]

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- With respect to Searching, section 61 of the CCRA is amended by adding the following after subsection (3):
 - (4) An institutional head may, in writing, authorize a staff member to search the vehicles at a penitentiary if the institutional head has reasonable grounds to believe that
 - (a) there is a clear and substantial danger to the security of the penitentiary or the life or safety of persons because evidence exists that there is contraband at the penitentiary or that a criminal offence is being planned or has been committed at the penitentiary; and
 - (b) it is necessary to search the vehicles in order to locate and seize the contraband or other evidence and to avert the danger.

B. Other provisions taken to date by CSC with respect to drug interdiction:

The Government's 2008 Budget provided CSC with resources for drug detection and other security measures, totaling \$48.1M over 5 years, with \$15.2M ongoing. In 2007-2008, CSC had approximately 81 Security Intelligence Officers. The addition of 165 security intelligence staff will bring the full complement to 250 in fiscal 2012-2013. This will increase knowledge, detection and information sharing.

Training of Correctional Officers:

- The Correctional Training Program (CTP) 2008 for new recruits has now been implemented in all regions.
- The planning process for CTPs / hiring new Correctional Officers has been enhanced.
- Personal Safety Refresher Training is now mandatory.
- Dynamic Security Training was updated and has been launched.
- An annual Correctional Officer Training Plan has been developed.
- Delivery of Gang Management and Mental Health Awareness Training is underway.
 - *Drug Seizures attributed to staff intervention/dynamic security in 2010-11: 82% (1,296/1,576)*^[1].

Security Intelligence Staff:

- 72 positions were successfully filled in 2010-2011, bringing the total up to 136 new hires, more than meeting the objective of 127.
- New training developed and delivered in 2010-2011.
 - *Drug seizures attributed to Security Intelligence in 2010-2011: 12% (186/1,576)*

Detector Dog Team (DDT) Program:

- In 2008, CSC received \$20.9M over five years and \$11.1M on an ongoing basis to enhance its DDT program. CSC has increased the number of teams from its base of 46 DDT in fiscal year 2007-2008, and is on track to bring the complement to 126 teams in fiscal year 2012-2013.
- 15 DDTs were added in 2010-11, bringing the total of new hires to 32 DDT since 2007-2008, for a total of 78 active teams, of which six will be at the Canada Border Service Agency's (CBSA) Learning Centre in Rigaud, Quebec, as dog handler trainers.
- Vehicles for all DDTs have been purchased and deployed.
 - *Drug seizures attributed to detector dogs in 2010-2011: 9% (144/1,576)*

^[1] Offender Management System (OMS).

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s.16(1)(d)

Use of Technology:

- Drug detection equipment has been purchased and deployed.
- Wireless detection equipment has been purchased and deployed.
 - *Drug seizures attributed to ion scanners in 2010-2011: 3% (44/1,576)*
 - *Drug seizures attributed to X-ray machines/hand wands: 3% (44 / 1,576)*

Perimeter Security:

- Perimeter security now focuses on two critical areas:
 - Enhanced surveillance; and
 - Better control of entry to and exit from penitentiaries, by improving the consistency of searching visitors, contractors, staff and their personal belongings, at principal entrances, and vehicles/drivers/goods at sally ports.
- Training for Correctional Managers has been delivered.
- Searching policies, practices and tools have been developed and/or updated and implemented.
- A new national visitor database (that cross-references those who visit more than one inmate) and the introduction of mandatory scheduling of visits to offenders have both been implemented.
- New public communication tools have been published. For example in 2010, CSC released the video *Don't Risk It! Keeping Drugs Out*. The video was distributed to all institutions for visitors to view.

Summary of drug detection seizures in 2010-2011

	Staff interventions	Security Intelligence	Detector Dogs	Ion Scanners	X-ray machines and hand wands	Perimeter Security
Percentage	82%	12%	9%	3%	3%	Improvements
Number of seizures	1,296	186	144	44	44	Improvements

Note: Drug seizures may be attributed to multiple methods of detection (therefore the percentages are more than 100% and the raw numbers more than 1,576)

Additional performance indicators are currently under development to target searches and illicit drug seizures at the principal entrance. These indicators will be categorized by type of intervention (ion scanners, detector dogs and security intelligence) and type of visit. More detailed information on urinalysis testing will also be collected relating to charges and sanctions for positive results and refusals. As well, CSC is focusing on the following areas to further enhance its goal of eliminating drugs in institutions:

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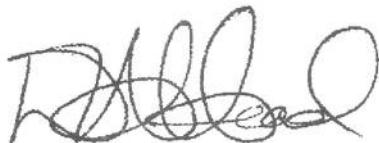
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- Continue to enhance CSC interdiction capacity (i.e., detector dog teams, security intelligence).
- Complete research exploring the effectiveness of interdiction practices (i.e., ion scanners, drug dogs, search and seizure practices, random urinalysis program).
- Develop standardized and automated methods of data collection around interdiction practices (i.e. drug seizures).
- Create a 'results-based' measure specific to drug interdiction that takes into account different indicators and the weight of the indicators into a performance index.
- Conduct operational reviews of interdiction practices at selected sites.

C. Future drug interdiction plans and ideas not captured under C-10:

CSC is exploring the use of additional technologies to aid in preventing contraband from entering its institutions. Initial pilots of some new technologies have been inconclusive due to legislative and regulatory barriers.

Additional managerial resources have been added to supervise the entry and exit of persons and goods, to and from the institutions.



Don Head
Commissioner
October 18, 2011

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c.c. ACCE; ACP; ACCOP
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

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Subject

s.16(1)(a)(i)

s.16(1)(d)

Objet

PILOT PROJECT - ICX RADAR SYSTEM INSTALLED AT DRUMHELLER INSTITUTION

Issue:

To inform you of the operation and interdictions of the ICX Radar System installed at Drumheller Institution.

Background:

In the past several years,

This became more prevalent with the removal of tobacco from institutions.

Summary:

As an example, in 2010, there were nine seizures of contraband items within the institutional grounds. Items seized included tobacco, pills, marijuana, hashish oil, and cell phones.

A pilot project using the ICX Radar System was introduced at Drumheller Institution in November 2010. Once trained, staff began to use the ICX system in December 2010.

Current Status:

The ICX Radar System is operational,

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Analysis:

Key Findings:

While piloting the ICX Radar System, staff members have determined that the system is an excellent tool to augment mobile patrols.

Conclusion:

The ICX Radar system assists in providing a safe and secure institution for staff and inmates by preventing the introduction of contraband and unauthorized items to the institution.

Don Head
Commissioner
June 30, 2011

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C.C.: Prairie Region
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

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